

The Weekly Chronicle.

EUROPE AND WATSON'S SQUADRON.

It is not difficult to understand why European nations friendly to the United States are not enthusiastic over the proposition to send a powerful American fleet to European waters. The general theory in Europe has been that a republic is, because of its form of government, incapable of creating a great navy or a great army. The assumption is that only nations where governmental authority is not subject to popular approval can undertake the building up of navies as the word is understood in this day. The people of Europe have been encouraged in the belief that only monarchies could be strong when it came to the unification and building up of the war power.

But if Commodore Watson takes to European waters our battleships and some of our finest cruisers, European imagination will be stirred by the presence of warships that represent a navy that has fought and won the two great naval battles of modern times. Every newspaper in Europe and every naval expert has commented on the extraordinary performance of Dewey in the Philippines and of Admiral Sampson's fleet in front of Santiago. Everyone has commented on the extraordinary losses of the enemy and the trifling loss on the United States warships.

Here is an engine of destruction that destroys without injury to those who man the guns on board the ships. This is the very perfection of efficiency in war. When the army of one nation, without danger to its men, can annihilate the army of another nation, the very highest standard has been reached. This is what the United States navy has accomplished with the flower of the Spanish navy. Dewey lost no vessels and only a few men; Sampson lost no vessels and only one man. On the other hand, the Spaniards lost every vessel brought into action and hundreds of men.

After so much has been said about the wonderful exploits of the American navy, no one doubts that the visit of Commodore Watson's squadron to waters of the maritime nations of Europe will create enthusiasm among the people, and most particularly among those interested in naval construction. Commodore Watson would be in command of the finest squadron afloat that has been in actual naval war. Among his vessels would be battleships that have made the longest voyages at a high rate of speed on record. These same vessels have also made the best fighting records of any of the modern battleships.

The presence of such a fleet in European waters would be like waving in the face of the naval powers the championship flag in ship-building, in gunnery, and in seaworthiness. Wherever it went the people would be curious to see the type of war vessels that accomplished so much with so little injury to themselves. Without any feeling of unfriendliness to this country the great naval powers of Europe may not care to have such an exhibition of American proficiency in European waters. It proves too much. It is a living illustration of the power of a republic to do as well or better in ship-building than any monarchy. It is a practical illustration of the growing power and influence of the United States.

PROGRESS IN SANTIAGO.

Predictions were freely made when General Toral surrendered to the American forces at Santiago that other troops under his command, but not in Santiago, would refuse to abide by the terms of capitulation. The conduct of the considerable army at Guantanamo disposes of the fear that American troops will have more fighting to do in the already surrendered district. It appears that the Spanish troops in other towns are heartily weary of the siege and the consequent discomfort. The prospect of early transportation is another allurements which will act

favorably in bringing the few remaining hostile troops to terms.

With Guantanamo in American possession and the enemy out of way Shafter reports that less than 5000 all told remain to give up their arms. Three thousand are at San Luis and over 2000 at Sagua and Baracoa. San Luis is inland a few miles north of Santiago and the surrender of the troops there will cause little inconvenience. More trouble will be experienced at Baracoa, however, for that point is almost the extreme northeastern town of the province and must be reached by steamer. It will probably necessitate the transfer of a battalion of United States troops to that point to receive the arms and arrange for the supplies and proper transportation when the transports are sent there.

But these are minor matters, when the moral effect is noted. It need not be difficult to quietly effect the surrender of little ports along the coast on the way to Havana to the north, and along the southern seashore to a point opposite the Cuban capital. This will be done in due time, with much less trouble and probably no loss of life. It is satisfying that the Spanish private can be brought to listen to reason, if it is impossible to inject sense into his superiors. It is just possible that the soldiers in provinces where the forces are stronger are waiting to see what happens to the soldiers who are sent home, but it is hardly within Spanish bounds of reason that many of them will be roughly handled for succumbing to the inevitable.

The pacification of Cuba has begun on a large scale and has the proper authorities in charge. A continuance of the present policy will have great influence in quickly bringing the war to an end, if the Madrid authorities remain obdurate.—[Spokesman-Review.]

PUERTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

Simultaneous with the announcement that General Miles and his army have landed in Puerto Rico comes the first real note of peace, a formal application by Spain through the French ambassador at Washington. This application for a termination of the war, says the Spokesman-Review, will not interfere materially with the campaign in Puerto Rico, if the usual delays incident to peace negotiations obtain in this war. There is almost unlimited quantity of red tape about such negotiations, and it may be months before an armistice is arranged. It is believed the terms of settlement will include propositions over which there will be long disputes.

It seems to be understood by this time that the United States will demand certain conquered territory, in all probability Puerto Rico, and possibly more. This claim will be combatted by Spain to the utmost and she will enlist every agency in Europe to assist in evading the surrender of territory. It is known to Spain, and even better to the rest of Europe, that colonization will be vigorously fought by a strong party in America, and this will assist in delaying the acceptance of overtures. It is, therefore, most probable that unless the unforeseen happens, the signing of a peace proclamation will not be far from the new year.

In the meantime Miles has an aggressive campaign before him, and he goes prepared to maintain it until the American flag displaces the Spanish standard at San Juan. The island is practically free from epidemics, little yellow fever appears there and the mountainous character of the interior makes possible the healthiest conditions for invaders from northern climes. He is within easy reach of a railroad line and can use that for transportation, or if it is torn up in places has an avenue whereby artillery can be moved with little difficulty. The distance across the island is practically nothing. Sixty miles at the outside is the distance the troops under Miles will be obliged to travel to reach San Juan, if they walk every foot of the way, and there will be enough of them to clear the surrounding country of guerrillas and small bands of soldiers. Long before peace is declared General Miles should be in control

of the entire island. Should the capital offer serious resistance the fleet can approach near enough to the city to batter it down, leaving to the land forces the siege of the forts, if it is impossible to make them surrender by attack from sea.

It seems as if Miles should have a comparatively easy time in capturing every important point in Puerto Rico, with small loss of men and little waste of ammunition. If there were mistakes in the campaign before Santiago, they will not be repeated before San Juan. The early subjugation of Puerto Rico will permit of no delays, now that peace is in prospect, and no stone will be left unturned to be completely dominant there when the time comes to settle the terms.

THE TWO ROADS TO PEACE.

Spain's only way to peace is to sue for it—to acknowledge defeat after a brave struggle and to ask the terms of a treaty that will be satisfactory to the United States.

There is no dishonor in this. Dishonor will attach to a policy of futile and hopeless resistance, which will condemn more of her soldiers to death and suffering and increase the burden of taxation and misery now resting so heavily on her people.

The way of peace for this country is to push the war so vigorously—carrying it at once to the very gates of Spain—that public sentiment there or the constraint of European powers shall compel the Spanish government to cease its madness and come to terms.

Meanwhile no parleying that shall delay Watson's departure by even sixty minutes!

H. W. Wilson, the British naval expert, commenting on the naval battle at Santiago, which he describes as "an amazing feat of arms," institutes this comparison between American and British naval officers: "Sampson's success is a great triumph for the scientific officer. The American officer is educated as our officer are not educated. We have hitherto consoled ourselves with the reflection that he is a mere theorist. But mark him at his work, and he is practical enough. Has there been any want of coolness and courage either at Cardenas, or at Manila or at Santiago? I would not disparage the splendid men whom Britannia sends forth year by year. They are as good as they can be with their education. But the question is not what they are, but what the men they may have to meet will be. The scientific officer has proved his value on the battlefield."

Even the sympathetic Saturday Review of London advises Spain to give up a hopeless struggle. "Under the circumstances," it says, "it is as much the duty of Spain to arrange terms of peace as it was for Lee to surrender at Appomattox." "No one," it adds, "thought less of the southern general because he refused to continue a hopeless struggle when the main issue was decided." Every day's useless resistance will make the terms harder.

A great many things are needed in Santiago at present, and American enterprise is called upon to supply them. One of the longest felt wants, however, is a convenient and commodious bathhouse, and a police force strong enough to see that it is used to its full capacity.

The man who first saw Cervantes escaping from the mouth of Santiago harbor is becoming more numerous than the man who fired the shot that sank the Cristobal Colon.

Fighting Joe Wheeler told General Toral that we are a generous people and that we cannot be beaten—which was directly to the point.

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to July 13, 1894, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after July 7, 1898.

C. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.

TYGH VALLEY ROLLER MILL.

At all times flour equal to the best for sale at Tygh Valley Roller Mills, at prices to suit the times. Also mill feed.

W. M. McCORMICK, Prop. mch16-6m

THE WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—SUPERVISION OF B. S. PAGUE.

Giving an Account of the Condition of the Crops Throughout the State—An Immense Yield of Fruit and Grain Expected Everywhere.

The weather has been cooler, with less sunshine than during the preceding week. On the 22d, rain fell to the amount of from .02 to .34 of an inch along the coast and in the northern portion of the Willamette valley, in the Columbia river valley as far as eastward as Sherman county, in a portion of Union county, and about Baker City; elsewhere a few sprinkles occurred. The rain delayed the haying in places, but did no material damage, and the little damage done was more than offset by the benefit that was done to the spring grain. Haying is well advanced and is practically completed, except over the plateau district where discontines. The second growth of alfalfa is being cut, and the second crop of clover is making good growth and will make several tons to the acre in many localities. The hay crop secured is one of the largest, if not the largest, ever secured in the state; the quality is first-class, and has been safely gathered.

Heading and harvesting of fall-sown wheat are under way in all parts of the state, except in Willows, and in the counties comprising the Plateau district; the crop is very heavy. Some correspondents report that the crop was about as heavy as in 1896, when the crop was unusually large and of excellent quality. Others report it is the largest and best crop ever harvested. That it is as good there is no question. The grain is of good size and plump; so far there are no reports of any shriveled grain. The spring-sown wheat is nearly as promising as the fall-sown. In portions of the Willamette valley the grain aphid is reported to be present in large quantities on the spring wheat; some correspondents report that damage is being done, while others have no fear of any damage from this quarter. Oats are almost as promising as wheat, and barley and rye are almost invariably good crops, but they are better this year than usual. Hop lice are numerous in the majority of yards. Spraying is actively engaged in and a good, clean crop is hoped for.

Royal Anne cherries are about gone, but other and later varieties continue plentiful. Peach plums are ripening and being shipped by carload lots; the trees are overburdened with the heavy crop. Peaches and apricots, also, are being shipped in carload lots. The crop of peaches and apricots is very large in Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties and in the Columbia and Snake river valleys; elsewhere they are a poor crop.

The prune trees are loaded and hand pruning is very active. Apple and Bartlett pear trees are literally filled with fruit; owing to energetic and systematic spraying, apples and pears will be free from Codlin moth than has been the case for years.

Flax for fiber which was sown late is being pulled, while the early sown is now being worked. The growing of flax for fiber in Oregon is no longer an experiment. It is now a successful fact. Hemp is making fine growth, and it, too, has long since passed the experimental age.

Sugar beets are in the most satisfactory condition. The wisdom of establishing the sugar beet factory in the Grande Ronde valley is demonstrated by the fine growth of the beets in that section.

There is not an adverse report this week from any section of the state, all agreeing that crops could not possibly be better, and that stock is in a prime condition, and that only a successful crop season now awaits the husbandman.

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER.

Issued Weekly From the Omaha Stock Yards for the Benefit of Stockmen Throughout the Northwest.

The laborers' strike at the packing houses has been settled, and all the packing houses are now in full operation including the great new Armour plant, which opened a few days since. It will require large receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep to supply the wants of packers at this point from now on.

The corn crop in Nebraska continues to make favorable growth and is very promising, although the weather has been dry for the past ten days, and in many localities rain is now needed. These conditions have made buyers of feeders timid, and they are delaying purchasing, which has had the effect of causing a decline in feeding cattle.

WESTERN CATTLE.

There has been an increase in the receipts of western cattle this week over last, and a considerable number were fat enough for beef. Feeders and stockers have declined 20c to 30c from last week caused by dry weather in the corn district as indicated above. Western grass beef steers sold at \$3.75 to \$4.20, and

cows and heifers at \$3.00 to \$3.90; western yearling feeding steers \$4.20 to \$4.60; two-year-old \$3.90 to \$4.35, and three and four-year-old \$3.65 to \$4.25. Good quality heavy weight feeders are in active demand to put on feed at once, because, it is believed that good matured cattle will sell well all summer and fall. A fancy bunch of Black Polled Wyoming steers, averaging 1100, sold to a feeder at \$4.40.

SHEEP.

Receipts of all kinds of sheep continue light at this market compared to its wants, and the demand is active at the prices which is netting more to the owners than at any other market. Sales of western wethers have been made promptly during the week at \$4.15 to \$4.50; ewes \$3.50 to \$4.00; yearlings \$4.25 to \$4.85, and lambs \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Closing Exercises District No. 10.

The school in district No. 10 closed Friday, having completed a four-month term. School will be reopened Sept. 5th. Alice Provins, the former teacher, has been re-engaged for the fall term.

The program rendered by the school Friday was as follows:

- Song—America..... School
- Rec—The Presidents in Rhyme..... School
- Rec—The Warship "Dixie"..... Lester Marquis
- Rec—Our Queer Little Houses..... Annie Jordan
- Rec—Receipt for a Racket..... Johnnie Wettle
- Song—Red, White and Blue..... School
- Dialogue—Wishes..... Eight Pupils
- Rec—Hats Off! The Flag is Passing..... Ed Morton
- Song—Joe Finley's Pig..... Eva Belst
- Rec—The Two Little Kittens..... Clara Johnston
- Song—The Battle Cry of Freedom..... School
- Rec—The Battleship Maine..... Earl Arnold
- Rec—The Raggedy Man..... Emma Belst
- Rec—What I Live For..... Leona Collier
- Rec—Violets..... Katie Jordan
- Song—Marching Through Georgia..... School
- Rec—Marjorie's Almanac..... Bertha Johnston
- Rec—United at Last..... Della Marquis
- Song—The Star-Spangled Banner..... School
- Rec—The War-cry..... Louis Hanna
- Song—A Brave Cavalier..... School
- Bertha Johnston, Nell Marquis, Emma Belst
- Dialogue—The Picnic..... Eight Pupils
- Rec—Vengeance is Near..... Charlie Hanna
- Yankee Doodle (the latest)..... School
- Earl Arnold, John Wettle, Chas Hanna, L Hanna
- Closing Song..... School

After the closing exercises there was a basket picnic; ice cream was served, and a good time generally was enjoyed by all.

Of Course You Are Going to Portland on August 3rd.

The popular excursion to Portland August 3rd, inaugurated by the Evening Telegram, promises to be the event of the season. The fare has been placed at the exceedingly low price of \$2 for the round trip, and as the train leaves The Dalles at 7 o'clock in the morning and Portland at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, it will afford people a nice long visit to that city. Hundreds are going to join this excursion party.

Furnished rooms to rent, also suites of rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply to 19 and 20, Chapman block. tf

ANTELOPE PROPERTY.

A Fine Business House in that Great Stock Center Offered at a Great Sacrifice.

For sale, on easy terms, a large 2-story business house, 24x40 feet in size, in Antelope, Wasco county, Oregon, on a 55x100 foot lot on the west side of Main street in the heart of town; built in 1893; sealed throughout with finely seasoned 3 inch lumber, rustic outside, with large glass front. Ground floor at present used for printing office and residence, and upper story for A. O. U. W. lodge hall. With little work can be converted into a store, bank building, hotel or saloon. Will take \$700 less than it cost me. Address E. M. SHUTT, Heppner, Oregon.

Farm for Sale.

A good farm for sale four and a half miles from town, consisting of 420 acres good land, 120 being in grain, four horses, 10 head of cattle and 6 of hogs. Also a good dwelling house and barn. The land will produce anything grown in Wasco county. A good school within a quarter of a mile of the farm. No mortgage or land agent in the way. Call on or address ERN MORGAN, July 2-1m-w The Dalles, Or.

A Talk on Real Estate.

Large appearing matters when analyzed often prove to be much smaller than they seem. This is more especially true in the real estate business, as people sometimes think when they read an advertisement of "real estate for sale," that the price is larger than the property offered. This supposition is well founded in some cases, but it has no existence in fact when you read the advertisements of an agent so reliable as Old Dad Butts. Having kept quiet for the past few weeks, which has been due to a pressure of business, he takes this method today of announcing to you that he is still in the swim and every day opening up new packages of genuine snaps. He has a couple of remnants left as follows: One thousand acres of fine land on 15-Mile creek, all fenced, good house, two barns, 350 acres of meadow growing the finest of timothy hay, and 200 acres of grain land, all for the small sum of \$5500. However if you don't want to be a farmer he will sell you a one-acre tract, all fenced with good four-room cottage, a good well of water and located within two blocks of the public school in the eastern part of the city, for the small sum of \$550. Both of these propositions are both large in point of real estate and small in point of price; in fact they are 16 to 1. Plenty more just such snaps left. If you don't believe it's your horn and Butts will do the best.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, The famous little pills.

Aermotor Windmills.

We have lately taken the agency for the Aermotor Windmill, and carry a stock on hand.

We also carry a complete stock of Deep and Shallow Well Pumps, as well as Pitcher Spout and Spray Pump. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

The Aermotor Mill is considered the best machine on the market. Call and see it.

MAIER & BENTON,
Sole Agents for Wasco County.
The Dalles, Or.

Hardware and Grocery Merchants.....

Money Saved is Money Earned.

WM. MICHELL
Wishes to inform the public that he is still in the **UNDERTAKING AND PICTURE-FRAME BUSINESS.**
And persons needing anything in these lines can save money by calling on him before dealing elsewhere.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Third and Washington Sts.